

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1906.  
Complete Edition \$10.00  
Small " " 6.00  
Orders may be sent to the  
Hongkong Daily Press Office and  
to the Local Bookellers

No. 15,193, 號三十九百一千五萬一第 日六初月一十年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1906. 五拜禮 號一十二月二十年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**TOM SMITH'S  
CRACKERS**  
THE FINEST and LARGEST ASSORT-  
MENT in the Colony.  
SPECIALITIES in DESIGNS for Table  
Decorations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. [a1180]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a2244]

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,**  
Come and see our FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
TOYS  
Do not lose this Golden Opportunity!  
Best Goods, Cheapest Prices.  
**H. HIPTOOLA & CO.**  
13 and 15, D'Almeida Street.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2161]

**KWONG TAI LOY.**  
BATTAN FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,  
TIENTSIN CARPETS,  
JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI SUN BLINDS,  
MATTING of all Colours and  
JAPANESE GOODS of all Descriptions.  
No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG. [2188]

**CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO ALL.**  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, Please pay  
a visit to our Store. We have unpacked  
a large and varied Stock of DOLLS, TOYS,  
FANCY ARTICLES, CRACKERS, CHO-  
COLATES and SWEETS, best quality of  
WINES and SPIRITS, English and American  
PROVISIONS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS  
CARDS, &c. All at Reasonable Prices.  
Inspection solicited.  
**JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,**  
25, Hollywood Road.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [2279]

**COLD STORAGE.**  
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,  
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold  
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will  
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday  
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.  
Wm. PARLANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1906. [47]

**A. LING & CO.**  
FURNITURE STORE.  
PLATED GLASS and CRACKERY  
WARE, &c., &c., and POOCHOY  
LACQUERED WARE  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903 [2051]

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM  
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
In Liquidation.  
**TIME TABLE.**  
**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.40 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
6.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,  
every 1 hour.  
**SUNDAYS.**  
8.00 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
**Express cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.**  
**9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.**  
**9.30 a.m. to 9.50 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.**  
**9.50 a.m. to 10.50 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.**  
**10.50 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.**  
**11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.**  
**11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.**  
**1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.**  
**5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.**  
**6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.**  
**7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.**  
**NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to**  
**11.15 p.m., every half hour.**  
**SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-**  
**pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux**  
**Head Central.**  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1906 [1824]

**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
G. DE PERINDORGE.  
DIPLOMA: PARIS.  
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING  
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.  
3RD FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS,  
PEDDER STREET.  
[a2218]

THE  
**LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.,**  
LONDON.  
THE  
**FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE**  
FRANKFURT A/M.  
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a6a]

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
OF  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.  
BRANDY \* \* \* \* For Case, \$21.50  
" \* \* \* " 19.00  
" \* \* " 16.00  
WHISKY, FINE MALL - 19.00  
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND - 12.00  
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND - 10.00  
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - 19.00  
" DOURO - 13.00  
SHERRY, AMOROSO - 19.00  
" LA TORRE - 15.25  
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
HONGKONG AGENTS. [51a]

**HIRANO.**  
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.  
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.  
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1688]

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
OPEN TILL 6 P.M. DAILY.  
**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

**FOR LADIES:**  
FITTED DRESSING BAGS, FEATHER BOAS,  
SILK BLOUSES, LACE COLLARS, UMBRELLAS, &c.  
**FOR GENTLEMEN:**  
DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, SILK  
MUFFLERS, WALKING STICKS, FITTED SUIT  
COATS, FITTED DRESSING BAGS, PIPES, CIGAR  
AND CIGARETTE TUBES, &c.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. [a33]

**"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
PUBLICATIONS.**  
DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE  
OF THE FAR EAST ... \$10.00  
Do " Small Edition ... 6.00  
DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT  
MISSIONARIES IN CHINA,  
JAPAN AND COREA ... 0.60  
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: a  
Social and Political Novel, by C. J.  
Halscombe ... 3.50  
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG,  
being an Historical Sketch to which  
is added an Account of the Celebra-  
tions in 1891 ... 1.00  
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept.  
18th, Illustrated Account ... 0.50  
TEMPORARY MINING REGULA-  
TIONS IN CHINA ... 0.50  
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY  
CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA ... 0.50  
HONGKONG HANSAARD REPORTS  
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Pub-  
lished Annually ... 4.00  
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS  
and their Subsequent Use with the  
Ladysmith Relief Column ... 1.00  
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE  
MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E.  
Featherstonhaugh ... 1.00  
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS-  
SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA ... 0.25  
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS  
IN CHINA ... 0.25  
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,  
BY THE PEARL RIVER - A  
Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt.  
C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illus-  
trations ... 1.00  
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,  
half yearly vol. bound ... 7.50  
FIFTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE  
CALENDAR, 1854 to 1913 ... 2.00  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT  
HONGKONG English Mail days  
1874 to 1904 ... 2.00  
BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE  
AT HONGKONG, English Mail  
Days 1893 to 1905 ... 1.00  
CALLED OUT: or the Chang Wang's  
Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro-  
mance, by Chas. J. H. Halscombe ... 2.00  
FROM PORTSMOUTH TO POKING,  
A LADY'S JOURNAL, WITH A  
NAVAL BRIGADE (Crane of  
H.M.S. "Terrible") ... 1.0  
SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER ... 0.25  
PLAN OF VICTORIA ... 1.00  
" KOWLOON ... 0.75  
" PEAK ... 0.75  
" NEW TERRITORY ... 0.75  
CANTON ... 0.50  
POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ... 0.25

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.  
**NOTICE.**

WE BEG TO NOTIFY Consumers and the Public that on and from 1st JANUARY,  
1907, the PRICE of GAS will be REDUCED to \$2.75 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.  
The Company takes this opportunity of pointing out the advantages in Cheapness and  
Safety of Gas Lighting over any other form of illumination, and of inviting inspection of its  
Show-Rooms at West Point, and Yau-mat, Kowloon, in which can be seen every description  
of Gas Apparatus suitable for Lighting, Heating, or Cooking.

George CURRY,  
Local Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [2285]

**MACKIE'S  
WHITE HORSE CELLAR**  
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY  
\$13.00 PER DOZEN.  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
SOLE AGENTS.

**JAPAN COALS.**  
**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA  
(mitsui & co.)**  
HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, (Ice House Street).  
OTHER BRANCHES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokusuka,  
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Ku-  
chinotzu, Sasebo, Maiduru Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.  
Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).  
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ido Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura  
Otsuji, Sasahara Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokihara, and other Coals.  
S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

**CHAMPAGNES,  
SHERRIES,  
PORTS,  
MARSALAS and MADEIRAS,  
CLARETS,  
BURGUNDIES,  
ROCKS and MOSELLES,  
BRANDIES,  
WHISKIES,  
GIN,  
LIQUEURS,  
BITTERS,  
ALES, BEERS and STOUTS.**  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [a34]

**W. BREWER & CO.**  
PEDDER STREET.  
(ADJOINING MAIN ENTRANCE HONGKONG HOTEL)

**BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.**  
The Landseer Gallery, 45 Steel Engravings \$30.00  
Life and Paintings of Vicat Cole, R.A. 20.00  
After Worcester Fight; Illustrated, by  
Foa ... 7.50  
Links in My Life on Land and Sea, by  
Captain Gambier ... 10.00  
In Search of Eldorado, by A. Macdonald  
Vacation Days in Hawaii and Japan, by  
Taylor; 100 Illustrations ... 5.00  
Eldorado ... 3.50  
From Midshipman to Field-Marshal  
Sir Evelyn Wood ... 9.25  
The Complete Photographer ... 3.50  
For Honour of the Flag: A Sea Story,  
by Commander Robinson ... 2.50

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**  
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
37, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Honorary, 4th September 1905 [1674]  
**CLEARANCE SALE.**  
AT CHEAPEST PRICE.  
SILVER WARE and IVORY,  
JAPANESE TEA SETS,  
LACQUERED WARE,  
and  
CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE,  
&c. &c.  
KANG LEE,  
No. 4, Queen's Road Central,  
Opposite Cornuaught Hotel,  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [2297]

**HOTELS**  
**HONGKONG HOTEL**

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.  
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
163 Bedrooms  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
Residents  
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor  
Electric Lighting and Fans  
Every Comfort  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
Ladies' Cloak Room  
Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA  
[a40] H. HAYNES, Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**  
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1965]

**NOTICE.**  
NEW KINGSDOM will be Opened as  
a PRIVATE HOTEL on December  
1st. Plans of the above Hotel together  
with all Particulars can be seen any day be-  
tween 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. on and after the 22nd  
instant.  
Apply—  
Mrs. G. SACHSE,  
St. George's House,  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1905. [1917]

**"BOA VISTA"**  
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA),  
MACAO,  
HAS been re-upon under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days' rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
city of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong  
One steamer (s.s. *Ionian*) daily to and from  
Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Can-  
ton, give easy communication with both these  
centres.  
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."  
For Terms, apply  
[a2201] THE MANAGER.

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**  
SHAMEN-CANTON.  
On the British Concession.

**MACAO HOTEL.**  
MACAO, CHINA.  
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European  
Management.  
Every Comfort and Convenience for Resident  
and Tourist.

[a2201] WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**  
**MRS. GILLANDERS**  
"GLENWOOD"  
27, CAHNS ROAD.  
Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [1751]

**FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE**  
"BRAESIDE."  
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS  
RESIDENCE standing in its own  
grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and  
Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well  
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine  
View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.  
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road  
(late of "Tung Yuen").  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [49]

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**  
OFFERED in WELL APPOINTED  
HOUSE. Fine View, every Comfort,  
Large Verandah Upper Level.  
Apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1898]

**ON SALE**  
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG  
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June  
1906. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office  
Hongkong 27th July, 1906



## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
FOR

ROBERT PORTER &amp; CO.'S

BULL DOG BRAND

OF

GUINNESS' STOUT

(IN PINTS AND SPLITS.)

AND

ROBERT PORTER &amp; CO.'S

BULL DOG BRAND

OF

LIGHT ALE

(IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.)

"THESE ARE OUR STOUT  
SUPPORTERS IN OUR BITTER  
AILMENTS."A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [30]

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and should be forwarded to the Editor, care of the Hongkong Daily Press, at the Alexandra Buildings, 131, FLEET STREET, E.C. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications should be inserted, nor any appearing in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent by post, and accompanied by payment. The price of the paper is 1d. per copy. Only supplied for Cash. Telegrams to be addressed: Press, (Code: A.B.C.) to the Editor, 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**BIRTH.**  
On December 18th, at Kowloon, Canton, the wife of Dr. E. C. DAVENPORT, of a daughter. [2313]

**DEATH.**  
On November 22nd, at Kowloon, ARCADE MICHAM, aged 65 years (formerly of Hongkong), in the fifty-first year of his age. [2328]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEUX ROAD, CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 21ST, 1906.

A brief news item among our paragraphs in this issue calls attention to an act of the Japanese Government which is reprehended with some show of reason. The first Formosan lottery having successfully achieved what was expected of it, a second is already announced; and although its abolition is being strongly advocated—the Japanese anti-gambling law is still in force. This we may cite as another example of the humbug of the age. No one will deny, we suppose, that either this official lottery is wrong, or that the anti-gambling ordinance is wrong. It is certainly wrong to maintain both together. Moreover, while the government of Britain, and of its dependency Hongkong, taboos lotteries, it does not require a laborious survey to discover that Japan has no monopoly of this form of humbug. The legislators of that type whose ambition is always to abolish things have succeeded in establishing laws, but they seem always to have conspicuously failed to get them enforced with the desired results. The time for the inevitable reaction against inoperative and oppressive legislation is not yet, and we take it all present denunciations of them will be mere ploughings in sand, but if we were called upon to advise Japan which of the two things she should abolish, we would mention the law before the lottery. This may sound shocking, but it seems logical. A hundred

years ago pious British people thought they had conclusively proved, as the result of a Commission, that state lotteries involved many social evils. So many of our natural and inherent instincts have been declared immoral by these people that we can patiently tolerate the gambling instinct being put on a level with thirst and other much condemned animal desires. In passing, to forestall possible objections, we may explain that gambling is an instinct, being accounted civilization's modification of barbarism's hunting spirit. Doubtless it is immoral; Nature's ways are nasty to a nice mind, and far from altruistic; and commonsense teaches us that it is the supremest form of folly to expect something for nothing, which most gamblers do. The House of Commons in 1818 was in much the same pickle as it is to-day over the opium business; a member then protested against "great questions of justice and morality being sacrificed to expediency," and then as now we fancy the justice and morality of the agitation were too easily assumed. For nearly three hundred years previously both Church and State had been countenancing lotteries. The first mentioned in English history took place in 1569 at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral. From 1693 the Crown derived a large annual revenue from them for nearly a century and a half. The Member of Parliament who talked of their injustice and immorality in 1818 suggested the following epitaph for the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

"Here lies the Right Honourable NICHOLAS VANSITTART, one-time Chancellor of the Exchequer, the patron of Bible Societies, the builder of Churches, a friend to the education of the poor, an enemy of the lottery, and a supporter of lotteries."

We have inserted italics that will appear irrelevant, until we quote an example of the "evidence" which "proved" the immorality of lotteries. One "case reported was that of a workman who won £100. Previously he had been industrious and an excellent member of his class, but the receipt of the money caused him to fall into bad habits, the peace of the family was destroyed, and the man became a vagrant."

Readers may wonder what effect upon such a character would be caused by the discovery that his savings in the bank had reached a total of £100, as we read it was merely "the receipt of the money" that caused him to deteriorate. "It came up a blank at last," said another witness whose "evidence" is faithfully preserved to this day, "and I verily believe the disappointment was the cause of his death." We need not waste further space on such arguments, arguments that convinced the Parliamentary Committee of that day that lotteries were "radically vicious"; and that presumably led to their abolition in 1826. The point is that the British people, who should have had this vice eradicated once for all by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60, have continued to gamble ever since, in different ways, and have had the example of their rulers and legislators to encourage them. People have continued to die of disappointment, and thousands of men who have obtained capital have made the mistake of falling into idleness and vagrancy, like our foolish workman with the hundred sterling. But once the British Parliament is persuaded that a thing is immoral that thing is immoral for all time. They would rather rest under the imputation of hypocrisy than admit that they had too hastily accepted a premise. Such are the dilemmas into which the self-appointed guardians of the national morality are constantly thrusting our legislators, and it does seem a little harsh that they should be the first to recuse the lawmakers of hypocrisy when grim necessity makes them bow in the House of Bimmon. There has been a good deal of that sort of kowtowing at Shanghai and Hongkong, where the white man loves to gamble, but is pained by the moral downfall of the coolie who copies him; and it is not a dignified position to be in. Japan, with its eclectic system of law, has a fine opportunity now of removing a statute which should never have been selected for adoption; or which, at all events, cannot be held consistent with lotteries in Formosa, however successful these may be.

The monthly sheet in connection with Right Half No. 2 Company, H.K.V.C., will take place on Sunday at Tai Hang range.

Three equestrian statues of Chinese warriors of the Kang Hei period were sold at Christie's, last month, for 300g.

According to a Taipei message, the tickets for the second lottery in Formosa are to be placed on the market on the 17th instant. The number of tickets will be 60,000.

The British Government has announced its intention of awaiting the result of the debate in Parliament on affairs in the Congo Free State, and then to consult the other Powers before taking any definite action.

The Berlin Government declares that a permanent garrison of 500 is required in German South-West Africa. Nine and a half to ten million pounds sterling is wanted for 15 months' expenditure. Each soldier costs £248.

There is a rumour in London, so the *Singapore Free Press* hears, to the effect that when Sir Henry Blake's term of office as Governor of Ceylon expires, his successor will be Sir Henry McCallum from Natal. What foundation for the rumour there may be, does not yet appear.

Traffic over the Siberian Railway, says a Japanese exchange, in 1905 is given as follows:—Passengers, 1,815,422 of whom soldiers numbered 1,077,065, and settlers 30,369; private commodities, 113,122,800 pounds; official commodities, 132,932,425 pounds; luggage, 539,853 pounds.

During the hearing of an action brought by a brewer's drayman at the Brecon County Court the plaintiff was asked by counsel, with reference, of course, to his vehicle: "Were you full up or empty?"—Well, replied the drayman, nervously twisting his cap in his fingers, I had had one or two, but I was nothing like full up (loud laughter).

The Japanese Diet is to assemble for its twenty-third session on December 25th when new members will be introduced and details as to the official organization of the two Houses will be arranged. The opening ceremony will be conducted by the Emperor on December 25th but there will be no further meeting until January 20th even the appointment of the Standing Committee being held over.

The P. & O. time-table for 1907 is to hand. The card this year bears a picture of the *Moelia*, the third largest steamer of the company's fleet. The steamer at the top of the list is the *Macedonia* (10,512 tons) which will make a trip to China and back early in the coming year, leaving Hongkong on the return voyage on March 23rd. The total tonnage of the P. & O. fleet is now given as 389,967.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, who was sent to Egypt by the U.S. Government to inquire into the operations of the Suez Canal, reports that while the construction of the canal may present little in the way of suggestions for America in overcoming the engineering difficulties of the Panama waterway, its administration and operations afford instructive precedents. The most significant feature of the Suez Canal traffic at the present time is the evidence it affords of the growth of the German merchant marine and the expansion of German commerce.

The cruiser "Terrible," which has just returned to Portsmouth from the east, ran into the caisson while entering dock at Portsmouth, doing considerable damage with her ram. The accident is said to be due to the fact that the hydraulic caisson did not work properly, owing, it is suggested, to sufficient workmen not being employed to keep the machinery in order to cope with emergencies, and in this instance it failed to act with enough promptness to hold the big cruiser in hand, with the result that the caisson was rammed and sunk.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company have sent a circular to the stockholders stating that the company's position is unassailable both from the legal and moral standpoints. The directors declare themselves confident that in the proceedings now instituted the company's position will be successfully maintained and vindicated. The utmost care, the circular continues, is observed to conduct business honestly and fairly, in accordance, not only with the spirit, but with the technical requirements of the law, and the continuous growth of the company's business has been legitimate and normal.

The twin-screw steamer *Titan*, built by Messrs. David and William Henderson and Co. (Limited), Partick, Glasgow, for the Ocean Steamship Company (Limited), of Liverpool (Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co.), underwent a satisfactory trial trip on the Fifth of Clyde last month. This vessel is of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 500ft.; breadth moulded, 58ft. depth moulded, 42ft. 6in.; with a gross tonnage of about 9,000 tons. She is intended for the owners' Eastern trade, for which she has been specially designed. The machinery, which has been supplied and fitted by the builders, consists of twin engines, each having cylinders 23in., 33in., and 56in. diameter, by 48in. stroke, and three large boilers, worked on the owners' closed shaft system of forced draught for a working pressure of 180lb. Everything worked smoothly and satisfactorily during the trials, when a mean speed of nearly 16 knots was maintained on a double run between the Cloch and Cumbrae lightships.

The renewed agitation against London noises would have had Carlyle and Spencer on its side. Carlyle hated all noises. Spencer had a particular aversion to bells. This, he explained, arose from the fact that the first occasion on which he heard bells merrily ringing was one of much sadness in his early life. Thereafter he never heard a peal of bells without a feeling of intense melancholy stealing over him. A curious case of this sort was discovered recently in a London kindergarten school. When the children began to march—an ordinary school exercise—one of the little pupils became much agitated, and, in fact, so ill, that he had to be taken home. The third, third of the feet revolved in his mind a scene of far away. He was born in Peking, and as little more than a babe, survived the Boxer rebellion. He was one of many who lived hidden in a subterranean cave. The noise of the children's marching recalled the stamping of the feet of the Boxers as they marched over his head. The recollection made the child sick with terror.

The Ostasiatische Handels-Gesellschaft agents at Hongkong for the Hansatische Feuer-Versicherung-Gesellschaft, have a pretty calendar for 1907. Two more have reached us from Messrs. Siemens & Co. agents for the Sun Fire Office of London.

According to a Japanese telegram from Seoul, the Central Treasury is now busily engaged in putting the new coins into circulation to meet the urgent demand for money in the vicinity of the capital, due to the withdrawal of old coins now going on. It is stated that the calling-in of this money is slightly affecting the market.

According to a London message to the *Asahi*, the San Francisco correspondent of the *Times* reports that the anti-Japanese agitation in San Francisco is becoming more acute every day. The agitators are now urging the railway companies to provide separate carriages for Japanese as is already done for the negroes. At public meetings the agitators are condemning the Presidential Message, and it seems as if every effort is being made to inflame the anti-Japanese spirit.

In a series of brief literary notices of new books, a home paper thus begins a criticism of a new novel, the name of which, as well as that of the author, it were perhaps more charitable to suppress. The critic writes:—"Though this is a depressing story, it possesses that kind of melancholy interest which the sailor's parrot is reported to have shown when it saw a Hongkong music-hall blown up through a conjuror's carelessness in dropping a match among some gun-powder."

Yesterday afternoon, under instructions from Messrs. Ewens and Harston, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, offered for sale by public auction all that piece or parcel of ground fronting on Carnarvon, Granville and Kimberley Roads and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lot 540, having an area of 123,332 square feet; together with the messuages or dwelling-houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Ormsby Terrace, and 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ormsby Villas. Bidding opened at \$100,000, running up to \$146,050 at which price the property was knocked down to Mr. Bixey.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following have been selected to play for the H.K.F.C. in the Rugby Match against the United Services to-day (Friday). Kick-off 4.45. The Club will play in colours. Referee: J. Clark. Backs.—B. Johnson. Three-quarters.—A. O. Lang, C. M. Freshaw, W. J. Daniel and J. Hall. Halfbacks.—T. E. Pearce and L. J. Blackburn. Forwards.—H. G. C. Bailey, H. M. Kendall, H. Lester, A. Gange, M. H. Logan, A. N. Other, T. G. Drakeford and H. J. Toplin.

## A HONGKONG DIVORCE CASE.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on November 2nd, Lord Johnston had before him the defended action of divorce by Thomas Alexander Mitchell, master mariner, in the employment of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Hongkong, against his wife, Henrietta Maud Cooper or Mitchell, Kowloon, near Hongkong. All the evidence was taken abroad on commission. The parties were married in New South Wales on June 19th, 1888 and there had been one child of the marriage. The pursuer was born in Aberdeen in 1863, and was bred to the sea, serving his apprenticeship with an Aberdeen firm in whose employment, after the conclusion of his apprenticeship, he sailed to different parts of the world. In 1887 he had risen to the position of first officer of the "Centurion," a sailing vessel belonging to Messrs. George Thompson and Co., in Aberdeen. In that year the "Centurion" was wrecked when coming out of Sydney harbour, and the pursuer then obtained a position on a receiving ship in the north of Australia. He then went to Sydney, where he met the defender and was married to her. For two years thereafter they lived in Australia, and the pursuer averred that acting under the defender's influence he relinquished the sea for a time and took up the business of an insurance agent. In this, however, he was not successful, and in 1890 he obtained a post as mate on a sailing vessel, with which he went to Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. On arriving there his health broke down and he went home to Aberdeen. In about six months he recovered his health and then entered the employment of the Indo-China Company, in whose service down to the present he had remained steadily, rising from being a mate to the position he now occupied. He said that his residence abroad was of a temporary character, that he kept up constant communication with his mother in Aberdeen, and had all along intended, and still did intend, to return ultimately to his native land. He was thus, he said, a domiciled Scotchman. The action was founded on allegations that the defender had been unfaithful with four different men whose names were mentioned, on record since the year 1899, when she left Australia to go to join the pursuer in China. He said it was only recently that he had obtained information as to his wife's misconduct. The defender denied the charges of infidelity and pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction. She denied that the pursuer's residence abroad was merely of a temporary character and that he intended ultimately to return to Scotland. She also denied that he gave up the sea at her instigation, and said that he did so before his marriage.

Counsel for the defender intimated that after reading the evidence which had been sent home, he did not intend to maintain the plea for the defender of no jurisdiction. Counsel then addressed the Court on the merits of the case.

## UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the American Treasury, has authorized a statement relative to the proposed currency legislation. He intimates that he remained in the Cabinet largely in the hope of securing some legislation on the subject, but has not recommended, and will not recommend, the details of such legislation. He would be pleased beyond measure if Congress would adopt every detail of the plan recommended by the recent committee of bankers and business men. He thinks that Congress will have no difficulty in working out a plan by it satisfactory to all, though in detail meeting the wishes in every particular of no one man. When Congress decided to legislate on the subject, if it undertakes to add an elastic feature to the currency, he has no doubt but that favourable results would quickly ensue. He thinks that the recent Treasury experience makes it apparent that such legislation is imperative. He himself will strongly urge that something may be done, and will suggest several methods for the consideration of Congress, though he will not assume the responsibility of recommending the details of the needed legislation.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE EDUCATION BILL IMPASSE.

LONDON, December 20th.  
The House of Lords has rejected the further amendments of the Commons to the Education Bill.

## THE ROYAL VISIT.

LONDON, December 20th.  
The Duke of Connaught will inspect the troops at Hongkong and Singapore in February.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

LONDON, December 18th.  
The House of Commons has rejected the amendments to the Trades Disputes Bill made by the House of Lords.

## THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTIONS.

LONDON, December 18th.  
The House of Commons has unanimously passed a resolution approving of the grant of a constitution to the Transvaal and Orange.

It is expected that parliament will be able to assemble at Bloomsbury, in the autumn. The same reservations have been made as in the Transvaal constitution, except those referring to Chinese, which are inapplicable.

## THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON, December 18th.  
Mr. Burnham, the legal adviser of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance, has been sentenced by the United States Supreme Court, to two years' hard labour, for grand larceny.

## THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, December 18th.  
A special message to Congress from President Roosevelt, forwarding Mr. Metcalf's report on the school question in San Francisco, emphasizes the brightness, cleanliness, and good behaviour of the Japanese children, and deprecates their segregation. He hopes that the suit brought to test the constitutionality of the Act will not be necessary, and that as a matter of comity, the citizens of San Francisco will permit the Japanese to go to the schools.

Byron Aoki, at the Asiatic Society in New York, said that the Japanese were alive to the importance of the moral support of America during the war, the memory of which would continue as a living monument of the cordial friendship of the two nations. He recounted the idea that American and Japan were struggling for the control of the Pacific, and said that east Asia was big enough for the commerce of the whole world. In conclusion he said that Japan was determined to defend the open door in Manchuria.

## A BURGLAR'S FATE.

A native who attempted a burglary at 2 Wing Lok Street yesterday was overtaken by Nemesis. He had climbed a scaffolding in order to gain an entrance to one of the houses, and when he had reached a height of fifty feet he somehow lost his hold and fell to the ground, alighting on his head. Death was apparently instantaneous.

## "MONSIEUR POLO."

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S NEW TITLE.

Under the caption "Gouverneur blasse" *l'Avenir de Tonkin* has the following:—"A la suite d'une chute de cheval, M. Polo, Gouverneur de Hongkong, reçoit l'honneur de service provisoire de Secrétaire colonial, et partira en congé de convalescence dans six semaines à Singapore et Java."

## UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the American Treasury, has authorized a statement relative to the proposed currency legislation. He intimates that he remained in the Cabinet largely in the hope of securing some legislation on the subject, but has not recommended, and will not recommend, the details of such legislation. He would be pleased beyond measure if Congress would adopt every detail of the plan recommended by the recent committee of bankers and business men. He thinks that Congress will have no difficulty in working out a plan by it satisfactory to all, though in detail meeting the wishes in every particular of no one man. When Congress decided to legislate on the subject, if it undertakes to add an elastic feature to the currency, he has no doubt but that favourable results would quickly ensue. He thinks that the recent Treasury experience makes it apparent that such legislation is imperative. He himself will strongly urge that something may be done, and will suggest several methods for the consideration of Congress, though he will not assume the responsibility of recommending the details of the needed legislation.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, December 20th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WIEBE (JUDGE).

## BAD SERVICE.

Un Kwong and Un Lee sued Fung Shan-nam and the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm to recover \$300, money deposited under a Chinese contract, and \$100 for breach of contract.

Mr. Daniels (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro for the persons served with the writ, the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee & Co.

His Lordship—But the writ has been amended. Mr. Almeida—The writ is against the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and it was served on the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

Mr. Daniels—I would ask to have the Sing Kee firm joined as parties to the defendants in this action. We had no notion there was such a firm.

His Lordship—Then why did you go and serve them?

Mr. Daniels—There was no indication outside the shop or other means to lead us to suppose that the shop had changed hands.

His Lordship—You've never served defendant yet; you've served someone else.

Mr. Daniels—We saw the Kwong Fuk Cheong and served the writ on the shop bearing that name, and where that business has always been carried on.

His Lordship—The trouble is, as far as I can see, that you have to serve the defendant. Mr. Daniels—You have only my friend's statement for that. I am prepared to prove service on the Kwong Fuk Cheong.

His Lordship—Well, prove it. The Bailiff was called and said he served the writ on the Kwong Fuk Cheong.

His Lordship—The order I made was that a copy of the writ of summons should be served on some inmate of 247 Des Voeux Road West, the last known place of the said defendants.

Mr. Daniels—I was not in the case at the time, but was under the impression that that order was made with reference to the first defendant.

The Bailiff said he served the writ on Fung Shan-nam.

His Lordship—Then there is no service on the firm.

Mr. Daniels—The application was to serve on Fung Shan-nam, but we are not dealing with him.

His Lordship—Well, you had better serve the writ on the others.

Mr. Daniels—We've done so.

His Lordship—Not on the order I made.

The Bailiff said he served a writ on the firm first, and then on the person in charge of the business.

His Lordship—What business; what was the name on the outside of the shop?

The Bailiff—The Kwong Fuk Cheong.

His Lordship—Well, you've served the Kwong Fuk Cheong, you can take a judgment against them, and fight the question out afterwards as to whether it is the same firm.

Mr. Daniels—The Kwong Fuk Cheong carried on business at the address in question for many years, and there was nothing to indicate that another firm is now established there.

His Lordship—I will give judgment against the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and then the issue will arise as to whether the firm is the Kwong Fuk Cheong or the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

The master of the firm in question was called, and stated that when he took the business over it was the Kwong Fuk Cheong, but he changed the name to Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

His Lordship—Whom do you want judgment against?

Mr. Daniels—The Kwong Fuk Cheong.

His Lordship—What about Fung Shan-nam? Mr. Daniels—I did not know we were proceeding against him at this particular stage, but if your Lordship will give judgment against him it will save coming up here again.

His Lordship—I give you judgment and costs against the Kwong Fuk Cheong for \$350.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS FRIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## CHUNG SHUN-KOO'S AFFAIRS.

The hearing of certain creditors' claims in the insolvent estate of Chung Shun-koo was continued.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the official Trustee and Mr. Ho Tung-ones of the principal creditors, while Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, appeared for other creditors whose claims were challenged.

The examination of Chan On-ping regarding his claim having concluded, his Lordship said they could go to the extent of saying that the entering into contract for such a large quantity of oil might have been a speculation on the part of Chung Shun-koo. Also, it may have been a speculation on both sides.

Mr. Looker—We have a doubt as to the validity of these contracts. When a man becomes heavily involved it is to the interest of everybody to squeeze what they can out of him before he becomes bankrupt.

His Lordship—I am afraid that is only an inference.

Mr. Looker—Quite so, my Lord. It is a point of comment. The debtor had been at a period when it did not matter whether he owed one lac of dollars or two, to admit the damages.

His Lordship—The debtor entered into many contracts.

Mr. Looker—If it is a sign of wealth to enter into many contracts, then the debtor must have been a wealthy man. It seems to me it is more a sign of enterprise. The debtor is not a man who deals in oil himself. If a man chooses to enter into a contract the way this vendor did it is at his own risk if the other party goes into bankruptcy.

Mr. Slade submitted that the vendor in this case could claim the profit he would have made had the purchase been carried out the contract, and that it was always open for him to sell future goods.

The case was again adjourned.



## THE A.D.C.

**PRODUCTION OF "THE HOBBOY HORSE."**  
So high is the reputation of the organization familiarly known by the abbreviation which heads this column that residents have come to look to it for a large share of the public entertainment which is associated particularly with the winter season. And it is pleasing to record that the premier amateur dramatic combination in Hongkong never disappoint their patrons. Whatever it takes in hand is well done, and thus it is that a list of its performances is a record of its successes. To that number one more achievement has to be added—the production of "The Hobbo Horse." There have been occasions perhaps when the work essayed left something to be desired; but in the present instance there is little ground for criticism. On the contrary there is much which calls for compliment individually and collectively, as the performance reaches a very high standard for amateurs. Of course some of the artists cannot avoid showing little mannerisms. They fail to sink their personality in that which they have assumed, and though to a certain extent the fault may lie with the author, there can be no doubt that as their histrionic experience develops they will remedy these blemishes of their early career. But having pointed this out—and the amateur remembering that that is only done because of the greater perfection for which we look in them as compared to others—there is nothing but praise to be uttered. Each individual played his or her part in an intelligent manner, a manner that showed how much the characterisation had been studied, while the smoothness which marked the performance could only have resulted from careful rehearsal. Not only did the actors and actresses play their parts well, but the scenery and staging gave a finish to the production and made it the artistic success that it was.

The choice of "The Hobbo Horse" was perhaps justified in view of the excellent results which have been achieved by the amateurs in comedy before. But light as it is, the play gives ample scope for the dramatic, and of that the principals made full use. Neither did they neglect their opportunities in the sparkle of dialogue and the flash of wit, and, unlike many amateurs, the comedy was not marred by badly movement.

The interpretation of "philanthropy" from different points of view, is the groundwork of the comedy, which may be briefly outlined as under. Mr. Spencer Jermy is a type of sporting English squire who is by no means hard hearted, but having married a young wife who has a horror of the turf and all its associations and finds an outlet for her energies in caring for the children of the slums, his disposition is in danger of becoming spoiled. The two are incompatible, but as there is a deep affection existing between them, the possibility of a compromise is not remote. The departure of the Squire to a series of race meetings, and the presence of a friend of his wife (a governess who is loath to go to London parish to companion a person's daughter and assist in visiting) lead to Mrs. Jermy, under the influence of her friend, disquising herself as the governess (Miss Moxon) and taking the post which the latter was glad to relinquish in order to be near her sweetheart (Mr. Pinching, the solicitor) and complete the conquest she had begun. In the London parish the disguised Miss Moxon by actual experience of the slums, loses some of her enthusiasm at that direction, but complications ensue when the person falls in love with her and is found proposing to her just as her husband inadvertently enters the room in the search for his lost son who has been living in the neighbourhood and who has become enamoured of the girl to whom Miss Moxon is acting as companion. Mr. Spencer Jermy having in the meanwhile advertised for a sporting person as warden for a home for old men off the turf, and the disguised Miss Moxon is her anxiety to assist the person having written an application for the post and induced the clergyman to sign it without reading the contents, troubles arise when all the parties meet in the country again. Not only does the squire suspect the real Miss Moxon of playing fast and loose with the affections of two men, but after her denial he naturally suspects his wife of having carried on a flirtation with the Rev. Noel Brice. However explanations follow and all ends well.

The cast is as follows—  
Mr. Spencer Jermy, Lieut. Commander Lloyd Thomas, R.N.  
Mrs. Spencer Jermy, Miss Blair.  
Mr. Pinching, Mr. John Robertson.  
Miss Moxon, Miss Ella Rowe.  
Rev. Noel Brice, Mr. G. Balloch.  
Bertha, Mrs. J. Hooper.  
Tom Clark, (Alban Jermy) Mr. T. C. Gray.  
Mrs. Porcher, Miss Rowe.  
Shattock, Mr. M. S. Northcote.  
Pews, Mr. Geo. Grimble.  
Lyman, Mr. Gaster.  
Monter, Mr. Blasson.  
Mrs. Landon, Miss Rowe.  
"Tay Landon, Master Higby.  
Hewitt, Mr. P. W. Goldring.

Coming to speak of the work of the performers themselves, it is pleasant to be able to write of it in terms of praise. Undoubtedly the central figure was Lieut. Commander Lloyd Thomas, R.N., who as the kind hearted, affectionate, but impulsive squire, moved throughout the piece in a natural convincing manner. This striking personality was admirably portrayed, and this contributed not a little to the success which the production attained. In the difficult role of Mrs. Spencer Jermy Miss Blair was seen to decided advantage. Her representation of the winsome but rather tantalising lady was exceptionally good, and on more than one occasion she displayed considerable dramatic power, which roused the

enthusiasm of the audience. She was the recipient of two handsome bouquets last night. The very different type of woman found in Miss Constance Moxon had an extremely capable exponent in Miss Ella Rowe, who, moving with perfect ease, proved herself an accomplished actress and a decided favourite with the audience. Mr. John Robertson took the part of Mr. Pinching very creditably, and showed a histrionic ability much above the average of amateurs. Mr. T. C. Gray as Alban Jermy acquitted himself very well, and Miss Rowe in the dual role of Mrs. Landon and Mrs. Porcher showed undoubted capabilities. Mr. G. Balloch proved an acquisition to the Club. His impersonation of the hard working, honest clergyman was one of the most effective portrayals on the stage. Mrs. J. Hooper was well suited as Bertha, and among the decorated jockeys there was none more popular than Mr. Northcote as the rather "foxy" Shattock, while Mr. G. Grimble was an excellent supporter in the character of Pews. In their small parts the other members of the cast did all that was expected of them.

It only remains to record that "The Hobbo Horse" was produced under the direction of Mr. John Robertson, whose versatility was displayed in the scenes for the first and second acts, which were painted by him, the third being the work of Mr. H. W. Bird. The Band of H.M.S. Kent played a series of selections during the evening, and when the curtain rang down at the close the audience left exceedingly well pleased with the entertainment which had been provided.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, December 20th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## FEMININE AMENITIES.

Mrs. Schmidt, of Wong Nei Cheung Road, summoned Miss Nadine Violet Goldtown, of No. 7 Wild Dell, for behaving in a manner calculated to cause a breach of the peace. Mr. Gardiner, from the office of Mr. Thomson, appeared for complainant and asked for an adjournment in order that she might have an opportunity of presenting her case fully. Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defendant opposed the adjournment but his Worship fixed the hearing for to-day.

## SOUTH AFRICA AND AFTER.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A CHINESE.

At 1.35 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th inst., as the Hamburg America S.S. "Staatssekretär Kruke" was off Yafao, S. of the Shantung Peninsula, a Chinese was seen to jump overboard at the stern. Notice was given at once to Captain Hansen and the Chief Officer, who were at that moment at dinner. The ship was swung round immediately and a boat was lowered with a second officer in charge. At first it seemed hopeless that any recovery could be made. In a few minutes, however, the man's head was sighted from the bridge, and in spite of his heavy winter clothing he seemed to be making a desperate bid for rescue. He was picked up and quickly brought on board again. Although much exhausted, with the help of warm clothing and hot water bottles he pulled round during the afternoon. One of the passengers, who was conversant with the Shantung dialect, inquired closely into the cause of his behaviour and gradually elicited the following remarkable story. He was a native of the county of Kaomi, Shantung, and was one of the first party of coolies that left Chefoo for South Africa. He left South Africa in company with five other Shantung men, one of whom was named Liang and was his "sworn" brother. Liang had £3 in gold and he had £49 of his own and £13 of trust money to bring home for other men from his district. He advanced £10 for extra food money for the party as far as Hongkong. Liang had gambled and lost the whole of his £30 and had also borrowed the remaining £29 of his money. The expenses of the party at Hongkong and thence to Chefoo were paid from the £13 of trust money, so that he landed in Chefoo on November 26th with only £2 in gold in his pocket. The others had promised to pay up their shares and Liang said that if he would accompany him to his home in the east of the province he would endeavour to pay up. Whilst on the way, one night at a wayside inn he overheard Liang making arrangements to have him poisoned with opium in his food and then when he was drowsy for the party to throw him over some gully and so leave him. Ere daylight he cleared off and struck out for Chefoo, leaving his clothes, etc., behind. A native inn at Chefoo that knew him advanced some money and clothing and took his ticket for Tsingtao as being the quickest way home to Kaomihsien. Other passengers on board said he had been crying all night. He himself said he had lost face in parting with money that others had entrusted him to bring home and his life had been attempted that he thought he ought to put an end to himself. He evidently changed his mind in the water and seemed very grateful for rescue. Letters found in his purse proved the truth of his story. The greatest praise is due to Captain Hansen and his officers for the management of the vessel and the prompt rescue.

## THE HONGKONG COTTON TRADE.

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENTS.

The French Consul at Hongkong reports that the Indian and Japanese cotton cloths have gained a good footing in the Hongkong market, as their prices are much below those of similar British goods. About two years ago there was a falling-off in the imports of this class of goods from Bombay, owing to the enhanced price of the raw material, but notwithstanding the war then raging, imports from Japan rose from about £200,000 in the year, to nearly £300,000 in 1935. Hongkong native spinners felt the price of raw material, and their exports to China fell off in consequence. Their trade in shirtings, however, has increased considerably. Imports of American cottons into this island have fallen off considerably, although the Americans are increasing their trade in the North China ports; they are too heavy and costly for the people in the southern part of China. On the other hand the Japanese makers are getting more and more into favour in the Hongkong market, where they seem to be able to hold their own against the Indian products.—*Japan Chronicle.*

## TEA TRADE EXPANSION.

The trade in tea is beginning to attract attention outside the ordinary business markets by reason of the extensive purchases made here by foreign buyers and by the continuous expansion in deliveries. Since January 1st the re-exports of tea to foreign countries have risen to 46,200,000lb., as against 34,300,000lb. in 1935, and the quantity consumed at home has advanced to 225,000,000lb., as compared with 214,000,000lb. during the corresponding ten months last year, making a total increase of nearly 22,000,000lb. in deliveries. During the same period the receipts of tea at our ports have been 245,000,000lb. against 241,000,000lb. in 1935, while the stock in hand is shown by the exports to 225,000,000lb. as compared with 108,000,000lb., as contrasted with 118,000,000lb. a year ago.

## INDIA'S CROP.

India has become such a predominant source of tea supplies that the world's growing requirements will not be fully met if any check occurs to the productivity of our Indian plantations. The latest information from India is reassuring; for although it is stated that the season is likely to close early, production having already ceased in some districts, in others the weather was favourable to its continuance. There is reason, therefore, to hope that the total output will be better than it was last season, and that India will thus be able to supply the increasing demand from countries outside the United Kingdom. This demand is due partly to inability to secure sufficient supplies from other sources and partly to the growing appreciation of the value of the Indian product. At the end of last month the total entered for shipment from all India was about 142,000,000lb., compared with 128,000,000lb. last year. If it be true that this year's crop is being sent forward faster than was the last one the rate of increase may not be maintained until the end of the shipping season. In March, by a substantial advance in India's export season assured. The bearing acreage is believed to be little, if any, larger than it was in 1932 when the total area was reckoned to be 525,000 acres, the new extensions which since then have begun to yield being counter-balanced by the abandonment of old and less profitable plots with a view to economy in working. In 1932 the average yield per acre was only 181,000,000lb., by 1935-6 they had risen to 214,000,000lb., while for this season they may possibly reach a total of 225,000,000lb. If this be attained it will mean that it has been found practicable to obtain an increase of 25 per cent. in the output without making any material sacrifice of quality (except during 1934-5), and without any widespread use of artificial manures.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

An increased yield reduces the average cost of production, a process which has also been aided by economies forced upon planters by the fall in the value of tea which followed the raising of the import duties here. From statistics compiled by Mr. Seton, it is calculated that whereas in 1931 the average cost of the crop laid down in London was about 63s. per lb. (including all charges for production, shipment, agency, and sale), it was not more than about 53d. in 1934 and 51d. for the finer crop in 1935; for this year's larger crop it ought to be somewhat less. Owing to the praiseworthy extension followed by many of the principal producing companies of giving full information in the annual reports of their business, it is possible to see if reduced expenditure has been effected by limiting the labour staff, by less thorough cultivation, or by neglect to repair and replace buildings or machinery. There is reason to believe that, as a rule, profits have not been shown at the cost of the proper equipment and upkeep of the estates. In 1935 the average cost of capital involved, and the present inquiry for tea shares by investors, this is a point upon which the guidance of an expert in individual cases is desirable. Sales of the current Indian crop so far effected in London amount to about 65,000,000lb. at an average of about 71d. per lb., compared with about 61,000,000lb. sold at the same date last year at about 64s. per lb. No attempt has been made to support the market by withholding supplies, which are being rapidly transferred from growers to distributors, with the result that a larger proportion of Indian tea than hitherto is now being used.

## DISAPPEARANCE OF CHINA TEA.

The direction in which trade is moving is shown by the following figures for the last three months, during which business has followed its normal course unaffected by the erratic movements earlier in the year caused by the excitement about the Budget:

	Deliveries for home use, August to October.		Deliveries for Ex- portation, August to October.	
	1905. lb.	1916. lb.	1905. lb.	1905. lb.
Indian ...	37,100,000	39,000,000	3,500,000	7,100,000
Ceylon ...	25,000,000	25,100,000	4,700,000	5,000,000
China ...	2,600,000	1,600,000	3,000,000	2,700,000
Java, &c.	2,300,000	3,600,000	500,000	500,000
Total ...	67,000,000	69,300,000	11,700,000	16,300,000

A glance at these figures shows, among other things, to what minute dimensions the trade in China tea has shrunk, and disposes of the frequent charge of its rapid popularity. The facts are that very little fine China tea is procurable and is costly, while the other China teas cannot compete with British-grown tea either in selling price or quality. The rise in the East-ran exchanges following the recovery in the value of silver is a further discouragement to China shippers, since it is depriving China of the advantage she had over India and Ceylon when the value of the rupee was at its lowest. Her silver remained so cheap. Four years ago the rate of exchange on Hongkong touched 1s. 6d., it is now about 2s. 3d., and on Shanghai it touched 2s. 2d. it is now nearly 3s. 11d. It will be difficult, indeed, for China to keep still more to regain trade with silver at 1934, per oz. when it could not retain its old position with silver at 1935. Japan adopted a gold standard in 1896, and exporters of her tea are therefore unaffected by the price of silver. But the cost of production of nearly all such commodities has greatly increased in Japan since the war.

## OUTLOOK IN CEYLON.

Ceylon is second to India only in its export, and is equal to it in interest by reason of the enterprise of the planters in the island. They have converted an area of about 10,000 acres, yielding in 1880 about 100,000,000lb., into a great industry covering 386,000 cultivated acres, and yielding in 1935 172,000,000lb. of tea so good as everywhere to win its way to the front. Just now the question is being asked whether Ceylon has reached or passed the maximum of production. The total exports since January 1st are no longer shown in the monthly figures for the month, they were 14,000,000lb. heavier than in 1934; for London the total amount available is now 4,000,000lb. less than last year, owing to the larger quantity taken by colonial or foreign buyers in Colombo, where a market is established which, as in Calcutta, is becoming a serious competitor with London. The future seems to depend (1) upon the quotation for common tea, which is now too low to encourage growers to pack any more leaf they can collect, as they are said to have done in 1934-5 when

publish was inflated here by the high import duty; (2) upon the extent to which the productivity of the gardens can be continuously maintained by the free and extensive manuring now in vogue; (3) upon the effect of interplanting rubber trees among the tea; and (4) upon the chance of the new rubber industry being so successful as eventually to supersede tea altogether wherever it is not being grown with profit. We may leave the future to solve these problems; it is sufficient to note that the present position of Ceylon tea is good. The current average quotation is about 1d. per lb. higher than it was a year ago, which means a good addition to profits, and the average for all sorts sold in London by growers since January 1st is about 71-16d., compared with 65-15d. last year. Stocks in hand are reduced to 23,000,000lb., as contrasted with 29,000,000lb. in 1935, and deliveries have expanded as much as can be expected when such a small working stock is held.

## THE FAR EASTERN TRADE.

Although the English market has little direct interest in the foreign overseas trade in tea of China and Japan it is indirectly much concerned, because the customers which remain to these countries are potential buyers of British-grown tea and are numerous enough materially to affect the future. The latest advices show the exports from China to be smaller than they were last season, less being sent to America and more to Europe probably to supplement Russian stocks depleted during the war. Japan's export to America is only large customer, is estimated in New York to be of 2,000,000lb. in 1935, 1,000,000lb. less than last season and 12,000,000lb. less than the year before. The little is known here respecting the Russian tea trade to disclose the extent to which its larger purchases of our teas here, as well as in Calcutta and Colombo, is due to inability to obtain enough from China, or to a rapidly-growing change of taste in favour of our product, or to low rates ruling for domestic tea. But Japan has already taken 12,000,000lb. from London this year, against 6,000,000lb. last year, in addition to buying more in the local markets. The position in America is more clearly defined, the total receipts from China and Japan direct being estimated to be 71,000,000lb. this season, as contrasted with 78,000,000lb. in 1935 and 92,000,000lb. the year before. It is still debated whether this falling off denotes declining consumption in the United States or that the teas of the Far East are going out of favour. Unlike the Canadians, Americans are not tea drinkers; coffee is their beverage, and they only use about 1lb. per head per annum, as compared with our 6lb. per head, but they are steadily increasing their purchases of our product, and they are generally to be seen in their warehouses for British growers to fill.

Among other possible sources of supply there remains only Java which exports 30,000,000lb. per annum, more or less, of which the greater part goes to Holland and remains there. Its small annual increase is only a drop in the ocean of our needs, but where Java tea comes into competition with our growth it seems to hold its ground, owing to the improvement in quality. Since the estates were planted with bushes raised from seed obtained from Assam.

Enough has been said to show that our East Indian and Ceylon tea industries have become valuable Imperial assets; they provide employment for a mass of workers on the gardens, the rivers, railways, and docks abroad, keep whole fleets of our steamers filled with cargo, and find work for countless hands in the warehouses at home. The trade would seem to merit such encouragement as the local governing authorities can give by removing restrictions upon recruiting labourers which are not essential to their welfare, and by promoting cheaper means of transport between the gardens and the ports. And considering its harmless, not to say beneficial, nature it would also seem to have some claim upon the home Government for remission of part of the millions still charged at the toll-gates for right of entry here.—*Times.*

## BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION (LIMITED).

The report of the directors for the year ended June 30th states that, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, £115,332, the amount to the credit of profit and loss is £23,327, and the directors recommend that a dividend be paid of 5s. per share, free of income tax, which is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount paid up, the balance of £10,827 to be carried forward. It having become evident that the negotiations which the corporation had in hand and in contemplation would require such extensive personal attention as could not possibly be expected from the corporation's joint agents, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., the directors, with the approval of the joint agents, concluded an arrangement with Mr. J. O. P. Bland, late secretary of the Municipal Council of Hongkong, to become the representative of the corporation in China and devote his special abilities chiefly to negotiations with the Chinese in regard to pending and new business, the joint agents, being co-operating with and supporting him, being relieved of these particular duties. Mr. Bland commenced his services in April last and has been closely engaged, chiefly in looking upon the negotiations for the Canton-Kowloon Railway loan and lately for the balance of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway loan. The agreement for the former was signed on the 10th inst. and the Imperial edict in ratification is expected by the end of the month. The corporation's offer for the balance of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway loan has also been accepted, and the representative will now be expected to look for other business, including the final agreement for the Sochow-Ningpo Railway loan, and also to give his attention to the Nanyang coal concession, in regard to which no progress can be reported.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—  
On the 20th at 12.20 p.m.—The depression lying over N.E. Japan yesterday is now being sent into the Pacific to the E. of Hainan. The barometer has again fallen quickly at the Yangtze stations, a new depression which will probably move Eastwards, having appeared over Central China.

Pressure remains low to the South of the Philippines Archipelago.  
Decreasing monsoon is indicated in the Pacific, and the representative will now be expected to look for other business, including the final agreement for the Sochow-Ningpo Railway loan, and also to give his attention to the Nanyang coal concession, in regard to which no progress can be reported.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. wind, fresh to moderate; fair, misty.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lannocks	Same as No. 1.
South coast of C. in between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

JUST UNPACKED:—  
F.P. AND POSTCARD SIZE

## F. P. CAMERAS

FITTED WITH

ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6.3.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

## LONG HING &amp; CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## THE LEADING COGNAC.

IS

## J. &amp; F. MARTELL'S

## BRANDY \*\*\*

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOSPITALS.

PER DOZIN - - \$28.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

## H. PRICE &amp; CO.

TELEPHONE No. 135.  
361WINE MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.SHIPPERS AND WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION.

The Workmen's Compensation Bill as amended by the Standing Committee consolidates the existing Acts, increases the liability of employers towards their workmen, and extends the benefits of compensation to seamen. It is this last extension which is of interest to underwriters, since those who include "protection and indemnity" within the scope of their insurances or those who will have to indemnify shipowners for the payments made by them under the new legislation. The problem is, What premium should be charged by underwriters for taking on their shoulders the new liabilities of shipowners towards seamen, assuming that the Bill will, as is anticipated, be passed this autumn? At present the only authorities whose opinion is worth much are the officials of accident insurance companies who have had experience of the existing Compensation Acts, and their view appears to be that the cost of compensating seamen for accidents will be very substantial. Preliminary estimates of premium have in other employments been almost invariably too small, partly because the data available at first are very imperfect, and partly because the art of claim-making tends to grow rapidly by what it feeds on. When making any calculation of premium in a case of this kind, it is necessary first to arrive at a percentage of the wages bill, and then to reduce this percentage to one upon the insured value of vessels. By proceeding in this way, and taking the mean results of several calculations, the cost of compensation to seamen worked out at about 10c. per cent. per annum on the insured value of an ordinary tramp steamer, and 5c. to 7d. per cent. per annum on a fully-valued first-class liner. If the first-class vessel were much undervalued, then the premium would be correspondingly higher. If the period of disablement necessary to qualify a seaman for compensation is reduced much below a minimum of seven days, the above premiums would need to be substantially advanced in order to pay for "malingering." It will probably be found that the inferior grades of steamers will prove excessively costly, as the severity and number of accidents always increase rapidly with careless or inefficient management. One effect of the new legislation must be to add a crushing burden—possibly a fatal burden—to the shrunken shoulders of British sailing ship owners. The cost of insurance, in their case, would seem to be quite prohibitive.

## THE "ARMENIAN JEW" MYTH.

We recently quoted Mr. Douglas Story's lucubrations on the alienation of Hongkong's commerce. Dr. Martin of Kobe writes to the *Japan Chronicle* as follows:—As a good patriot to breathe the fact that the trade of the Colony is no longer solely monopolised by his countrymen as was the case twenty years ago, and further he says the newcomers are Germans, Armenians, Jews, Persians, and Chinese.

For an accomplished scholar like Mr. Douglas Story to speak of the Armenians of Hongkong as Armenians is not surprising, because among us Armenians we have no "Armenian Jews." The Armenian merchant princes of Hongkong are Armenians; and they are no more Jews than Mr. Douglas Story is a Hindu.

It seems that an erroneous idea prevails amongst Europeans and Americans that the Armenians are not Christians; and, strange to say, sometimes the best educated and the most accomplished amongst them are not exempt from that impression.

To the average European or American an Armenian is a Mohammedan or a follower of Moses. The all-important fact that an Armenian looks upon his Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church as the Mother of all the other Christian Churches; that this is the oldest of all national churches; that the Lord Jesus Christ corresponded with his King, Apear the Great; and that the Apostles Thaddeus and Bartholomew preached the Gospel to his nation, are never taken into consideration by most Europeans and Americans.

How and when such an erroneous notion originated is a puzzle to all Armenians.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* arrived at San Francisco on the 17th inst.  
The str. *Enroll* arrived at New York on the 19th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Roon*, which left here on the 21st inst., arrived at Genoa on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 7 a.m.

The str. *Leopold Castle* left New York for the 18th inst., and is due here on or about middle January.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ella's Crème Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## THE

## ROBINSON PIANO

## CO., LTD.

## TALKING

## MACHINES

AND

## RECORDS.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

## MUSIC:

LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES

AND

## DANCE MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1936. [116]

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 25th and 26th instant respectively. Hongkong, 20th December, 1936. [2305]

## SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRD DANCE OF THE SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION will be held in the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, January 3rd, 1937. Members desirous of obtaining invitations are requested to do so as early as possible.

A late letter to Kowloon will run at 1.30 a.m. JOHN J. BLAKE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 19th December, 1936. [2301]

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhghelwou werden im Jahr 1937 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erledigt.

Pakhoi, 12. December 1936. DER KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL.

H. VON VARCHMIN.

2296

## PHILATELIC NOVELTY

suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS,

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	Mixed Stamps.
10,000 for \$17.00	10,000 for \$6.00
5,000 " 9.00	5,000 " 3.00
4,000 " 8.00	4,000 " 2.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 2.00
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 1.50

Also STAMPS in Packets and Sets at

Prices to suit everybody.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR POSTCARDS.

do. do. do. do.

GRACA &amp; CO.

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

2297

## FOR SALE

BRICK AND STONE BUNGALOW, at

the "PEAK" called

"THE HAYSTACK"

with about 2 Acres of Ground attached.

Built on Farm Lots Nos. 60 &amp; 61.

For Particulars, apply to—

D. K. MOSS,

Care of ALEX. ROSS &amp; Co.,

4, Des Vaux Road Central,







## INTIMATIONS

**S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED 1875.

**BABY GRANDS**  
BY  
**RACHELS, PLEYER, KEMMLER AND ROSENKRANZ.**

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.**  
York Building, Chater Road.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [527]

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON

**LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.**

PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES  
**EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.**

PRICES MODERATE.  
**A TACK & CO.,**  
26, DEN VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [39]

**MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)**

**COAL DEPARTMENT**  
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.  
All ABC 5th Ed. Western Union Codes used.  
All Letters Addressed to:  
**MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,**  
with name of place under  
BRANCH OFFICES:—

**NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KAPATSU SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, L.D. HANKOW.**

AGENCIES:—  
**YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.**  
**CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEMING & CO.**  
**MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinwa, Nanzatsu and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Bituminous Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coal produced from the above Collieries.

**T. MATSUOKI, Manager, Hongkong,**  
No. 2, Pedder Street.

THE "DAILY PRESS."

**ILLUSTRATED TYPHOON PAMPHLET**

CONTAINING A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TYPHOON of September 18th, 1906, Illustrated by 20 PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

PRICE 50 CENTS CASH.  
Copies may be obtained from the Daily Press Office or from the Local Booksellers.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2180]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**

"ARRATON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 22nd December, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1906. [2304]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SIMLA,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. China.  
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. & B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Dec., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKH,"  
FROM GLASGOW, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. [2393]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENAVON,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 24th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st Dec., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Dec., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. [2394]

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE Steamship**

"SANDAKAN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence, delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Wednesday, the 19th Dec., at 11 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Dec., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 29th Dec., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALERMO,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [1]

## SECRETIVENESS AND MYSTERY.

A SCATHING ANALYSIS.

There are some folks who dearly love a mystery, even when it is of their own creation.

Of such is Mr. Douglas Story, journalist and war correspondent, whose recent articles in the London Tribune we have more than once criticised. Being in Tokyo last January, gleaning information about Japan, and seeking to penetrate the veil of mystery on behalf of the British public, Mr. Story visited "an influential member of the House of Peers, a past Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, an ex-Minister of Justice, long time private secretary of Marquis Ito, and to-day the most trusted friend of the Bismarck of Japan."

Apparently the mysterious personage thus described is Baron Ito Myoji. Mr. Story begged him to reveal the financial policy of Japan, not for publication apparently, but as a guarantee of good faith, and to explain the security upon which loans were sought and the purposes to which money borrowed from Europe and America would be put. The trusted friend of Japan's Bismarck was equal to the occasion. He saw that Mr. Story seemed a mystery if he did not see it floating in the air, and we can imagine the sepulchral tones in which he replied: "I cannot say. The traditional policy of Japan is a policy of silence. We never have revealed anything. We never shall reveal anything." Slow music and curtain.

Does Mr. Story really ask us to take this seriously? Is it possible he believes the Japanese can get commercial loans without security or nation loans without credit? Why the criticism directed against the Financial Department during the war was that while other nations raised loans on credit, the Japanese authorities had found it necessary to earmark certain revenues as security for loans raised abroad. Mr. Story has a somewhat curious opinion of financiers. "In the days of war," he told the past Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, "British and American investors overlooked Japan's sorrow with respect to her policy, her resources, and her assets because of the magnitude of the issues involved. They gambled on her chances of victory." The "past Minister" can hardly have avoided a smile at this; he probably recalled that the Customs formed security for one loan and the net profits of the Tobacco Monopoly for another, and that gamblers generally look for a higher possible return than six per cent on their ventures. However, he maintained the outward air of mystery that Mr. Story clearly loves, and "answered with assurances of the good faith of Japan." Mr. Story had asked for "facts, not platitudes," and went away unsatisfied.

Now Mr. Story, obsessed with the idea that the Japanese are concealing something and maintaining a silence which is a financial disaster to the world, has decided to publish a book to learn that he is all the while pushing at an open door. There is no mystery about Japan's finances; there is no concealment or refusal to give information. On the contrary, the Japanese Government does what is done by no other Government; it not only publishes voluminous figures regarding all the intricacies of national finance, theebb and flow of trade, the results of bank rates of interest, the position of companies, prices of stocks and shares, the volume of deposits as varying from month to month—but translates this information into the language which renders it most easily accessible to the world's financial circles. Mr. Story says Japan has no money, and to secure the means to make her an effective competitor in the world of commerce she must come to her rival rivals for funds. "To obtain that money she must satisfy her allies and her creditors with the publication of both political and commercial balance-sheets, with properly audited accounts, with facilities for the scrutiny of her assets." Mr. Story appears to think these are kept in a safe and could be inspected by a committee of bankers. When he says that so far neither commercial nor political balance-sheets have been presented to the world by Japan, we simply cannot understand what he means. Few Powers have been more open in this respect, and if the various publications issued by the Japanese Government present a somewhat rosy view so far as commerce is concerned, that is but a natural result of the generally optimistic. But the figures are there, to be checked and interpreted by experts independent of the commentary. Apart from the serious menace due to Japan's armament expansion, which has caused much searching of heart among economists abroad, the verdict has so far been favourable. At any rate, the concealment, mystery, secretiveness, or what you will, which Mr. Story diagnoses at Shanghai, under Japan's policy in these matters, has existence simply in his own imagination.—*Japan Chronicle.*

AN ANCIENT PENTATEUCH.

SAMARIA'S TREASURE.

HIGH PRIEST ASKS £5,000.

"The Good Samaritan." How many times is the hackneyed phrase used with any real knowledge of what a Samaritan is. The story is curious, and worth retelling. The origin of this strange little community is unknown. But it is clear that their claims had long been known and resented by the Orthodox Jews, when Samaria, the Heron's influence enabled them to establish their independence, and to Mount Gerizim, the Mount of Blessing, and hold their own against the brother tribes, who looked to Jerusalem as their centre. They regarded and still regard, the five books of Moses as the only true Scriptures. For them no other part of the Old Testament is canonical—indeed, in their eyes every other page held sacred in Judaism is tainted with heresy. The textual differences between the Samaritan and the Hebrew Pentateuch are small, but one is remarkable indeed. Between the ninth and the tenth Commandments the Samaritan Bible inserts the command to build a temple on Gerizim and worship Jehovah there. This is inserted from Deuteronomy xlvii, 4, which in our translations records a command to erect the altar on Mount Ebal, but it is well known that there are two opposite versions of the text. There the little community lived and flourished, in spite of persecutions. No intercourse took place or takes place to-day between the Samaritans and the Jews. No intermarriage is permitted, and the present remarkable excess of women in the little village—all are there but 250 souls—seems likely to cause extinction of the surviving representatives of this interesting and ancient nation.

Two rolls of the law are held in especial veneration at Nablus. One claims a round-numbered antiquity that permits us to believe that it actually is the original translation into Samaritan from the Hebrew book of the Law, which, 2,350 years ago, was given to Moses. It is not exhibited except to Royal persons, though a fee of £70 from an American globe-trotter once overcame the scruples of the High Priest. The second, which was written about the year

## 1050 A.D., is that which the second High Priest Isaac, son of Ananias, has been exhibiting to a select company of Orientalists at the Charterhouse. It is a long roll of parchment mounted on stout paper. Judging by the length of Genesis, the entire roll would be about 21ft. long. It is written in sections in a small but clear Samaritan hand. The lower part is somewhat damaged by water, but a rare thing in its completeness. It is a transcript of the priceless master roll, and only direct poverty has induced the High Priest at Nablus to offer it for sale. £5,000 is the price he asks, and, considering that it is the only chance of obtaining such a treasure that can ever occur, it is earnestly to be hoped that by some means the MS. may be secured for the nation. Isaac, son of Ananias, is a striking figure. His dark, untanned hair beneath the crimson silk turban (for he has been a Nazirite from his birth), and the dusky red-board set off the clean-cut nobility of his face. Of his personal devotion there can be no doubt. He has been three weeks without touching meat, for even such meat as is ceremonially killed by the Jewish community in Nablus is taboo for him. One afternoon last month he stood beside his precious roll explaining its merits to the rare visitors, who were indeed to understand him, and all too late it was remembered that the sun had set, and the Sabbath begun before Isaac, the priest, had taken food which the Charterhouse had offered him.

At once the sacred roll was re-rolled, and deposited within its case of metal, beautifully inlaid with silver. Over the whole case, golden rollers and all the blue and red, with the heavy gold embroidery, was drawn, and the Book of the Law was laid reverently upon the shoulder of a junior member of the deputation of four, and borne away. What is to become of it? The offer has been made first to the British, because H.B.M.'s late Consul at Jerusalem, Mr. Finn—once did a service to the Samaritan community in protecting them in their annual services on the top of Mount Gerizim, and the long memory of the East never forgets either an injury or a favour; partly also because the Samaritans, if the MS. must be sold, would rather that it were purchased by a Christian country, "for did not your own Messiah call us Samaritan?" The British Museum has been approached, but £5,000 MS. is beyond their straitened means. It will be shown at Oxford to Professor Driver, and would be in place, indeed, in the "home of lost causes" but Oxford is as poor a community as the trustees of the Museum. Finally it will be parted with to the first who is willing to pay the price. Is it possible that it will be in America that the ancient roll will find a lasting and incongruous home?

"MEN TO BE PITIED."

SENTIMENTS OF A JAPANESE EDITOR.

In introducing himself and his new daily journal to the Seoul public, the editor of the Seoul Press says:—From the nationality of the Editor and his personal connections, it will undoubtedly be inferred that his first and foremost concern will be to look after the interests of his country and countrymen. We say at once, and we are proud to say, that these columns will be consistently devoted to the furtherance of the best interests of the land that we love. We readily own ourselves to this weakness, if it is a weakness. That man is to be pitied who can forget his land of birth as to sell himself to a cause irreconcilably opposed to his national policy and interest. No man who cannot be true to his country and people, will be true to anything, least of all to truth.

Our devotion to the interests of our fatherland, however, will not prevent us from wishing well to the same time, to the people whose inescapable fate has inseparably bound with our own people. Our heart is honestly filled with warmest sympathy for the Koreans, whose history has been one long series of national misgovernment and misfortunes. Our sympathy for them is particularly warm and personal, for in language, in history, in civilization, and above all, in racial affinity, they are most closely allied to the Japanese. They are thick-skinned, we are all the more sincerely attached to their interests and welfare, because we are firmly convinced that, in promoting their interests and welfare, we promote the real and permanent interests of our own country.

THE ONLY SURE CURE.

That is a Lady's Opinion of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She Had Suffered All Her Life.

INDIGESTION. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHES AND WIND CURED BY THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Indigestion attacks old and young alike and they are few and lucky who escape its tortures. It makes strong men weak and fair women pale and hollow-eyed. It robs the vitality, withers the beauty and blights the lives of its victims, and if allowed to go on, prepares the way for greater troubles. Your very existence depends on the power to digest, and when this power fails your whole body must suffer. The food you eat, instead of nourishing, turns to poison and fills your system with impurities. When you feel the symptoms—bloating, oppression, wind, headache, indigestion, take Mother Seigel's Syrup at once and you will be spared weeks, months, years perhaps, of suffering.

Mr. A. Brown, Wood Lane, Bramhall, near Alresford, Hants, knows the value of this great remedy which cured her of life-long indigestion when all else had failed. Here is her story dated April 6, 1906:—

A VICTIM'S STORY.

"In my opinion Mother Seigel's Syrup is the only sure cure for indigestion. It cured me of that dreadful complaint when all other things had failed. All my life I had been subject to indigestion. I always had a bad taste in my mouth and a feeling of oppression after eating. This grew worse till I was in almost constant pain. Before I had swallowed two mouthfuls of food the pain used to come on and I could eat no more. I was terribly troubled with wind and frequent splitting headaches. Another trouble that troubled me greatly was constipation. This was a constant affliction, and though I took many sorts of pills none of them did me any real good. A doctor who attended me from time to time also failed to relieve me.

"At last I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup and I soon found it was all that had been said of it. It regulated my bowels and banished all my pain. I found I could eat without ill effect and soon I was better than I had been for years. I am at present in the best of health. I eat what I like and never suffer from indigestion any more."

As Mother Seigel's Syrup cured Miss Brown so it will cure you. Try it and be convinced. [814-4]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

The 21st and 22nd DECEMBER, at 2 P.M., each day, at their SALES ROOMS  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF

**JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES.**

COMPRISING—HANDSOMELY CARVED IVORY DOLLS AND FIGURES, SILVER-MOUNTED BRONZE VASES, BEAUTIFUL BRASS GARDEN LANTERNS, SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS, CUSHION AND TABLE COVERS, MONOS, CUT-VELVET PICTURES, MAKUZU and IMARI VASES, LACQUER BOWLS, WALL PLATES, GOLD AND SILVER CLOISONNE VASES, TEA POTS, a FINE TETE-A-TETE TEA SET, KAGA TEA SERVICES, PANELS, WATER COLOURS, &c., &c., &c.

On View on THURSDAY, the 20th December.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—As usual.

**HUGHES & HUGHES,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [2300]

**Don't be Discouraged**

Even if you have tried so many times to regain your health and energy that you are almost discouraged, TRY AGAIN. Take

**Hall's Coca Wine**

and succeed. Hall's Coca Wine is liquid life. It gives health to the sick, strength to the weak, and energy to the strong.

There is nothing so potent as Hall's Coca Wine in the treatment of debilitating disease; nothing so stimulating to the jaded body in its unequal fight against climatic conditions; nothing so valuable to the healthy man to preserve his health.

Hall's Coca Wine is a grand English tonic, sold by all chemists and stores, in large and small bottles. Look for the red Keystone trademark and accept no substitute.

Hall's Coca Wine is the most successful restorative known to medical science—pure, potent, palatable.

Hall's Coca Wine.

TRADE MARK.

None Genuine without this TRADE MARK.

2314-1

**HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1906:—  
From Belcher P.O. in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st January, 1907:—  
From Albion Battery, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 31st January, FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 1st & 2nd Feb:—  
From Lyemum, in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th February:—  
From Albion Battery, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th February:—  
From Lyemum, in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

**CHARLES WILLIAM BECKWITH,**  
Lieutenant, R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [2308]

**OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL BENEFITS.**

The wonderfully invigorating properties of Hall's Coca Wine recommend it to all who endure special physical strain. To the athlete and the sportsman it offers exceptional benefits. It is both a valuable preparation for muscular effort and a speedy restorative after heavy exertion. It steadies and sustains the nervous system, and prevents even the slightest suggestion of fatigue. It energizes and exhilarates the whole body, giving one vim, vigour, and vitality. 2314-1

**STORAGE.**  
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.  
Portion of MARINE LOT No. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—  
**GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,**  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

**INSURANCES**

**AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**KUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [311]

**THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company,







PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	{BORNEO Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	About 23rd December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	{DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel	About 28th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	{DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	Noon, 29th December	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	{KIUKIANG	On 21st Dec., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	{TEAN	On 26th Dec., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	{CHINGTU	On 28th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	{KAIPOUNG	On 5th Jan., 4 P.M.
	{CHANGSHA	On 5th January.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.



## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSIU VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	{MASAN MARU Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 23rd Dec., at DAYLIGHT.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	{SOSIU MARU Capt. T. SUGURA	TUESDAY, 25th Dec., at DAYLIGHT.

THE CHARTERED S.S.  
TAMSIU VIA SWATOW  
AND AMOY {QUARTA  
Capt. H. MADSEN } FRIDAY, 21st Dec.,  
at 8 A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[16]

PASSENGER SEASON  
1907.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON  
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF  
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL  
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE  
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

TO MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,  
TO LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

[1899]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINES.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 1907
SEIDLITZ	2nd January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 16th January
ONISENAU	WEDNESDAY 30th January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 13th March
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 27th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th April
	8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of JANUARY, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship  
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," Captain Malchow, with MAILED PASSENGERS,  
SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 31st Dec. Cargo and  
Special will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., and Parcels  
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan.  
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,  
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.  
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	261 0 0	242 0 0	222 0 0
return	91 0 0	65 0 0	33 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0	35 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	64 0 0	44 0 0	36 0 0
via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
return	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	122 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and  
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES,  
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'  
expense.

THE VIA INDIA:  
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from  
SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.  
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:  
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean  
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer  
from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.  
VIA NEW GUINEA.FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,  
BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SANDAKAN	FRIDAY, 4th Jan.
MANILA	FRIDAY, 1st Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	THURSDAY, 25th Feb.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th JANUARY, at Noon, the Steamship "SANDAKAN,"  
Captain Weidig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.  
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28.00	\$18.10	\$14.00
TO BRISBANE	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$8.00
TO SYDNEY	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$8.00
TO MELBOURNE	\$23.00	\$13.00	\$9.00
TO YOKOHAMA	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.00
TO KOBE	\$39.00	\$29.00	\$19.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$39.00	\$29.00	\$19.00
TO HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$60.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class  
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297 0 0.  
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 297 0 0.  
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the J.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San  
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent  
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

## EUROPEAN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	{SEIDLITZ	Friday, 21st Dec., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	{PRINZ HEINRICH	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San  
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co. O. & O.S.S. Co.,  
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—  
To London via Plymouth or Southampton 1st Class  
To Bremen 262 0 0.  
To Paris via Cherbourg 63 10 0.  
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65 0 0.  
Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the  
day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO., AGENTS.

## PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

[2242]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.  
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER  
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel,  
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.  
15 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY 9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY 23rd Jan.	16th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY 14th Feb.	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY 20th Feb.	16th Mar.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY 14th Mar.	1st April

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE,  
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail  
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamship,  
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days from YOKOHAMA,  
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £20; via New York £22.  
Intermediate on Steamers "440," "440," "442."

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate  
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.  
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China  
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,  
Corner Pender Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	Second half of January
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN	Second half of January
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of February	JAVA PORTS	First half of February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a  
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands Indian ports on  
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

[16]

## Cutler, Palmer &amp; Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Underwritten GENERAL AGENTS  
in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF  
LADING for all the principal ports in  
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the  
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly  
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from  
CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every 10 days.  
For Freight and further particulars,  
apply to

DODD & CO., LIMITED.  
General Agents for China and Japan  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

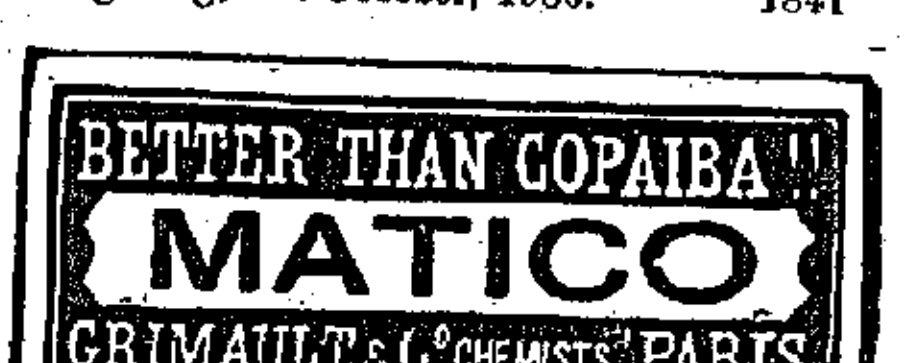
THE FIFTY YEARS  
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

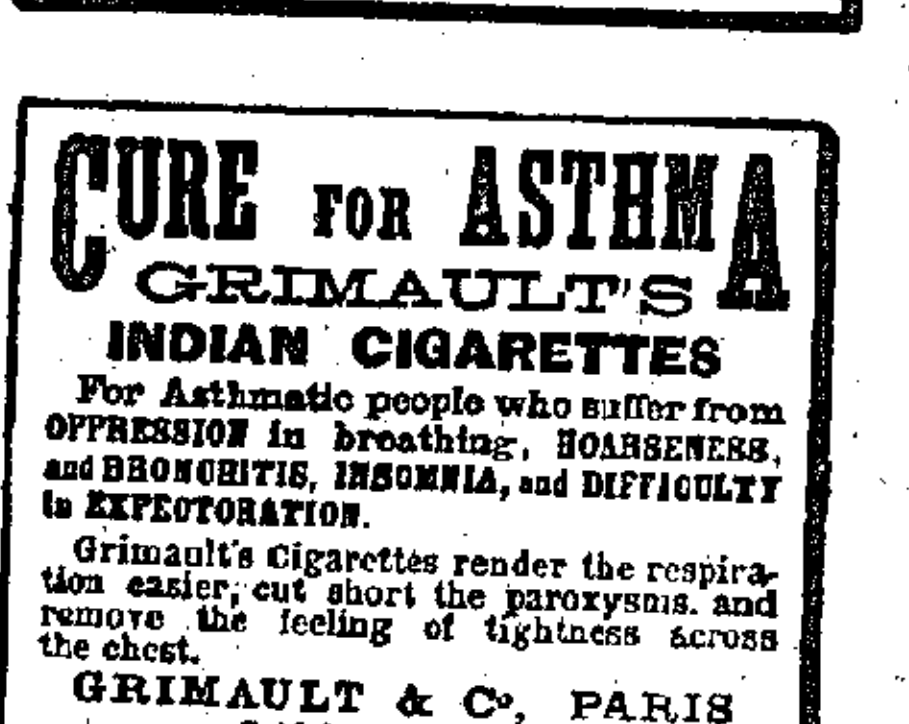
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER,  
1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE  
76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE  
76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 32d YEAR OF  
TUNG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF  
KWANG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "Daily Press"  
Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the  
Far East.  
The Book will be sent by Registered Post  
(free) to any part of the World unrepresented  
by Agents on receipt of Money Order.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841



Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico  
as the most active and at the same time the most  
inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and  
Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copalins,  
do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.  
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent  
MATICO CAPSULES in the anachronicases



For Asthmatic people who suffer from  
OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS,  
and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY  
in EXPIRATION.  
Grimault's cigarettes render the respira-  
tion easier, cut short the paroxysms, and  
remove the feeling of tightness across  
the chest.  
GRIMAULT & CO. PARIS  
Sold by all Chemists.

[115-5]

## 報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN P O

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the 1st

medium for Advertising among the

Native Community.

Established for nearly Fifty Years.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can

be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese

or Colloquial Chinese.



